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COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS 1/

I. GENERAL

1. The United States Virgin Islands is situated 75 kilometres east of Puerto Rico and comprises about 50 islands and islets, the largest of which are St. Croix (218 square kilometres), St. Thomas (73 square kilometres) and St. John (52 square kilometres). The capital of the Territory, Charlotte Amalie, is located on St. Thomas.

2. According to the latest census, taken in the United States Virgin Islands in 1990, the population of the Territory was 101,809 (St. Croix, 50,139; St. Thomas, 48,166; and St. John, 3,504). Females outnumbered males 52,599 to 42,210.

3. The climate of the Territory is subtropical and is moderated by the trade winds. The Territory has an average annual rainfall of 114 centimetres (45 inches) and lies within the hurricane zone. In September 1989, Hurricane Hugo struck the Territory and caused extensive damage, estimated at over US$ 1 billion, to the Territory's infrastructure and its residential, commercial and tourist facilities 2/ (for details, see A/AC.109/1029). The Territorial Emergency Management Committee (VITEMA) is responsible for the preparation of hurricane evacuation plans. VITEMA is being assisted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, which has provided the agency with technical parameters of possible effects of hurricanes and the resulting evacuation of residents, debris removal and food distribution. 3/

II. CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Constitution

4. The Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, 1954, as amended, 1968-1972, remains the Constitution of the Territory. The Government consists of three distinct branches: executive, legislative and judicial. The Governor, who is the chief executive, and the Lieutenant-Governor are elected jointly for a four-year term.

5. The Governor is responsible for administering all activities of the executive branch, including the appointment and removal of all staff, and executing federal and local laws, including the application in the United States Virgin Islands of those provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America that are not inconsistent with the islands' status as an unincorporated Territory of the United States. The Governor may recommend bills to the Legislature and veto any legislation, as provided in the Revised Organic Act.

6. The United States Secretary of the Interior has the power to appoint a federal comptroller for the Territory (who may not be a member of any executive department of the territorial Government) whose functions include improving the efficiency and economy of government programmes and auditing and supervising the use of federal funds. Since early 1983, the role of federal comptroller has been assumed by the Inspector-General, United States Department of the Interior.

7. In order to be eligible to register as a voter, a person must be a citizen of the United States, must be 18 years of age or older and must have been a resident of the Territory for 90 days. The Legislature is empowered to prescribe other qualifications provided that no property, language or income qualifications may be imposed and that no discrimination may be made on the grounds of race, sex or religious belief. The Absentee Voter's Bill, which was signed into law on 28 July 1972, provides for absentee voting procedures.

8. Since 1973, the Territory has sent a non-voting delegate to the United States House of Representatives. The delegate, whose term is for two years, is elected by majority vote.

B. Political parties and elections

9. There are three political parties in the Territory: the Democratic Party of the Virgin Islands (DPVI), which is the largest; the Independent Citizens Movement (ICM); and the Progressive Republican Party of the Virgin Islands (PRPVI).

10. General elections are held in the Territory every two years for the 15 seats in the Senate of the Virgin Islands, and for the Territory's delegate to the United States Congress and to the territorial Board of Education and Board of Elections. Elections for the office of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are held every four years. The position of Governor is limited to two consecutive terms.

11. The general elections were held in the United States Virgin Islands on 8 November 1994. The number of registered voters totalled 50,985; 30,708 persons participated in the voting. 4/

12. The results of the elections to the territorial Senate were as follows: out of 15 seats in the Senate, 7 were won by the Democratic Party of the Virgin Islands (DPVI); 2 seats were won by the Independent Citizens Movement (ICM); 1 seat by the Progressive Republican Party of the Virgin Islands (PRPVI); and the 5 remaining seats by independent candidates. 4/

13. On 8 November 1994, none of the competing gubernatorial teams, or the candidates for territorial Delegate to the United States Congress received the required 50 per cent plus one vote. The run-off vote for those positions was held on 22 November, when independent candidates Mr. Roy L. Schneider and Mr. Kenneth E. Napp were elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively. On the same date, independent candidate Mr. Victor Frazer was elected United States Virgin Islands delegate to the United States Congress. 5/

C. Public service

14. The public service continued to be the largest single employer in the Territory. In December 1992, when data were last available, out of a total of 44,490 employed persons, government employees numbered 13,800 (770 federal and 13,030 territorial). According to press reports, in 1993 the average annual

salary of Government employees equalled US$ 25,860, which was 11.2 per cent higher than in the private sector. 6/

15. In 1994, the territorial Legislature adopted early retirement legislation which is expected to save the territorial Government approximately US$ 35 million in 1995 in reducing the number of public servants by over 2,500 persons. The early retirement law entitles every Government employee whose age and government service total 75 years to retire with full benefits. 7/

16. It will be recalled that in 1994, the territorial Government continued to have unsettled financial disputes with the labour unions representing public employees. The origin of the disputes lay in the refusal by the Government to implement a $64 million retroactive salary increase to public servants for the period 1992-1993 (see A/AC.109/1183, para. 21).

17. In August 1994, the territorial Government started a new round of negotiations with the representatives of 13 various unions representing Government employees with a view to settling the dispute. The Government offered a 4 per cent salary increase to all unionized employees for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993 and 1994. In return the Government requested the unions to agree to the following conditions: to defer all retroactive payments until a non-recurrent source of funding is identified; to waive fiscal year 1995 salary increases; and to set aside all provisions of interest arbitration awards for fiscal years 1992, 1993 and 1994. The offered settlement is currently under negotiation. 8/

D. Other developments

18. During the period under review, discussions continued between the territorial Government and the Government of the United States over the transfer of Water Island (the fourth largest island) to the territorial Government following the expiration in December 1992 of the lease to private developers (see also A/AC.109/1109, paras. 39-41).

III. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

19. The United States Navy currently maintains a radar and sonar calibration station and a headquarters building for its underwater tracking facility. There are permanent recruitment centres for the armed forces and a detachment of the United States Coast Guard on St. Thomas. The Virgin Islands National Guard is affiliated with the United States Army. The Territory remained a port of call for United States naval vessels and those of its allies.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. General

20. The economy of the Territory is based on tourism and related services, construction and industrial development. The largest oil refinery in the western hemisphere, with a capacity of 700,000 barrels a day, is located in the United States Virgin Islands. The Territory is also a centre for international business and, since 1985 and as requested, has been the location of over 80 per cent of the United States foreign sales corporations. The development of agriculture continued to be a priority of the Government's overall policy of diversification.

B. Public finance

21. In December 1994, the territorial Legislature considered the budget for fiscal year 1995. The projected revenue is US$ 417 million against proposed expenditures of US$ 442.3 million ($385 million and $430.5 million, respectively, during fiscal year 1994). 9/

22. On 25 October 1994, the Legislature, voicing concern over the growing territorial fiscal deficit, requested the Government to present a "comprehensive report on all debts contracted by the Government for special funds for which no appropriations are required". The Legislature also required the Government to provide an estimate of the amount expected to be deposited in those funds for 1994 and 1995. It is expected that the report could be prepared by the middle of 1995. 10/

23. According to press reports, 11/ in September 1994 the federal Government completed an audit exercise in the United States Virgin Islands. The report prepared by the Inspector General's Office of the United States Department of the Interior criticizes the territorial Government for having mismanaged significant financial resources in connection with post-Hurricane Hugo construction projects. The report cites, inter alia, the following: seven contracts totalling US$ 4.5 million were not awarded competitively; four contracts totalling US$ 25 million were not awarded to the lowest bidders; no sufficient information was provided regarding 14 contracts totalling US$ 18 million; 118 construction change orders totalling US$ 4 million were issued without the proper documentation; the post-hurricane reconstruction programmes were not overseen properly, which resulted in substandard construction work in many instances; and the territorial Government failed to maintain accounting control over federal grants and bond proceeds totalling US$ 227 million for the Capital Improvements Programme. The report also disputes the spending of US$ 8 million out of a total of US$ 37 million granted to the Territory by the United States Department of Education for repairs of schools damaged by Hurricane Hugo. The federal audit report recommends that the territorial Government implement and document a competitive procurement procedure for all construction contracts, establish an effective construction inspection programme and strengthen the accountability of the Department of Finance.

C. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries

24. The policy of the territorial Government continued to be aimed at rebuilding the agricultural infrastructure by providing suitable land for the production of food and cattle and by offering suitable incentives to farmers and fishermen (see A/AC.109/1109, paras. 54-58).

25. According to press reports, 12/ in September 1994 the Senate Economic Development, Agriculture and Consumer Protection Committee held meetings on St. Thomas and St. Croix with local farmers. During those meetings, the farmers accused the territorial Government of neglecting the agricultural sector. They were particularly concerned with the continued negative effects of the drought and requested the Government to establish special programmes aimed at assisting the local farmers.

D. Industry

26. The industrial sector, which is based primarily on St. Croix, consists of heavy manufacturing industries such as oil refinery and aluminium production, as well as light industrial enterprises, which include watch-assembly companies and pharmaceutical, garment and electronic industries, all of which benefit from duty-free entry into the United States. The Territory also exports a significant quantity of rum to the United States. The territorial Government provides several tax and other incentives in order to encourage new industries to locate there.

E. International business

27. The Lieutenant-Governor continued to be responsible for the regulation and supervision of domestic and international banks, insurance and other companies. United States federal authorities also supervise United States banks and companies operating in the Territory.

28. During 1993, the territorial Government processed 17,401 licences for foreign companies and collected fees totalling US$ 776,184.

29. According to the administering Power, a cumbersome process of obtaining business permits continues to be a disincentive for investment in the United States Virgin Islands. Another major factor discouraging foreign investment is the perception of the Territory as a high-crime area. Finally, the insurance rates in the United States Virgin Islands, which are among the highest in the United States and its dependent Territories, minimize the return on capital employed.

30. In September 1994, the territorial Licensing and Consumer Affairs Department announced that approximately 800 businesses were operating in the United States Virgin Islands without licences. According to territorial officials, the Territory's treasury could collect an additional amount of US$ 240,000 in licence fees and US$ 40,000 in interest and penalties, if the

Government began "an aggressive licensing enforcement programme focusing on those businesses". 13/

31. In August 1994, nine companies addressed the territorial Development Commission requesting exemption from paying taxes on their employment-generating investments in the United States Virgin Islands. These companies also offered to invest US$ 11.2 million creating 165 additional jobs in the Territory if the Government introduces the requested tax exemption. 14/

32. According to press reports, 15/ on 1 June 1994 the Bank of Nova Scotia, the third largest bank in Canada, announced that it had purchased nearly all deposit liabilities and a significant portion of the loan portfolio of Barclay's Bank PLC in the United States Virgin Islands. The Bank of Nova Scotia had opened its first branch in the Territory in 1963 and, prior to the aforementioned take-over, had operated three branches on St. Thomas and four branches on St. Croix.

F. Tourism

33. During the period under review, tourism, a US$ 921 million business, continued to be a major factor of economic growth and an important source of foreign exchange. 16/

34. According to press reports, 17/ during January-August 1994 the number of cruise-ship one-day tourist visits totalled 852,998, a 3.2 per cent increase over the same period of 1993. The number of air stop-over arrivals, however, decreased by 5.8 per cent and equalled 480,754. The biggest tourist market continued to be the United States mainland, although arrivals from the Miami and Washington, D.C. regions declined. The fastest growing number of tourists originated from Argentina, Peru and Chile.

35. In October 1993, the territorial Government announced an Action Plan for the Development of the Tourist Industry. The Plan aims at maximizing involvement of the local population in the industry, particularly in management positions. Under the Plan, the Government would also allocate 2 per cent of annual tourism funding to training programmes; promote tourism awareness in schools; increase the tourism marketing budget to US$ 15 million; focus on crime prevention; improve tourist facilities throughout the Territory; encourage the private sector to train and employ local population; and promote the Territory as a tax-free yachting capital. 18/

G. Communications and basic facilities

Roads

36. According to the administering Power, the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands has an extensive road network. The federally aided system, which covers the primary system, is 431 kilometres in length. In addition, there are local roads that make up the secondary network. Private (subdivision) roads are

being turned over to the Government and are to be maintained by the Department of Public Works.

Ports

37. The United States Virgin Islands Port Authority (VIPA) operates and maintains a number of ports on St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix. On St. Thomas, the principal facility is Crown Bay, which has three berths for cruise ships, two for container ships and small cargo ships, and a marina for 100 boats. The public wharf at Charlotte Amalie serves small passenger boats travelling between the United States Virgin Islands and nearby destinations in the Caribbean such as the British Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Charlotte Amalie also has cruise-ship facilities. Crown Bay has a container dock and roll-on/roll-off facilities. Cruz Bay on St. John has both passenger and cargo facilities.

Air

38. There are two airports in the Territory, the Cyril E. King Airport on St. Thomas and the Alexander Hamilton Airport on St. Croix. In October 1994, the Virgin Islands Port Authority received US$ 1.3 million for the Alexander Hamilton Airport expansion project, which includes paving of four acres of rump space and upgrading of the airfield lighting system and directional signs. 19/

Water supplies

39. The United States Virgin Islands rely principally on a salt water conversion process for most of their potable water supply. Production costs are significant and water conservation is of paramount importance. St. Thomas has a water demand of approximately 13.6 to 15.9 million litres per day. The desalination facility on the island, which utilizes waste heat from the electric power station, produces 13.6 million litres per day of potable water. This source is supplemented by a limited amount of rainwater. On St. Croix, where demand for water is between 11.4 and 12.5 million litres per day, the main sources of potable water are groundwater and desalination by distillation, with a production of 4.5 and 9.1 million litres per day, respectively. On St. John a reverse osmosis project, which provides the island with 0.7 million litres per day of potable water, has been completed recently. This eliminates the need to import, by barge, 50 per cent of the island's demand in potable water from St. Thomas.

Sewerage system

40. All three islands have waste-water treatment plants and sewage collection systems. In addition, a number of dwellings have individual waste-water disposal systems which are not connected to the main system. All waste-water treatment plants discharge effluent to either an inland stream or the ocean. The towns of Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas and Christiansted on St. Croix, which have limited qualities of potable water, use salt water to rinse their sewerage systems.

Solid waste disposal

41. Solid waste handling and disposal in the United States Virgin Islands are managed under the direction of the Department of Public Works. Collection, landfill operations, recycling and litter control are of a reasonably high standard.

Power generation and distribution

42. The territorial Water and Power Authority, commonly referred to as WAPA, is an autonomous utility agency serving a total of approximately 45,000 customers on St. Thomas, St. John, Water Island, Hassel Island and the island of St. Croix. The system is managed by WAPA headquarters on St. Thomas. Major generating facilities are located on St. Thomas and St. Croix, with a stand-by facility on the island of St. John.

H. Public works

43. In December 1994, the territorial Department of Public Works completed 12 of the 16 projects of a US$ 165 million capital improvements programme. The completed projects include the following: Myrah Keating Smith Health Center; St. Croix Interim Modular Hospital's cistern; Ingeborg Nesbitt Clinic; Rivera Elementary School; St. Thomas Territorial Courthouse; St. Croix high school and vocational school; and St. Croix police headquarters, Brugal Distillery and Centerline Road on St. John. 20/

V. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Labour

44. In 1993, the employed labour force in the United States Virgin Islands was 48,010 and the unemployment rate was 3.8 per cent. In 1994, the average annual salary in the private sector was US$ 23,256; in the public sector it was US$ 25,860 (US$ 20,155 and US$ 26,253, respectively, in 1993). 21/

45. According to the administering Power, the limited population of the United States Virgin Islands makes it difficult for the Territory's educational system to provide the various professional skills necessary to meet the demands of the economy. Critical skills can be imported, but the lack of a qualified labour force often impedes sustained growth.

B. Public health

46. The Virgin Islands Department of Health is responsible for the provision and management of health-care services for the Territory's residents and visitors. Although some services are provided by the private sector, the majority of services are provided by, through, or under the direction of the Department. The relatively high poverty level contributes to a lower health status of the population.

47. The geography of the Territory requires that each island have a self-contained health system. Similarly the geography of each island requires that primary care services be decentralized in order to get the services to residents within a reasonable time. The demography of the Territory represents a wide diversity. The immigration of families and individuals has resulted in an influx of illnesses not found in the United States. The emigration of young adults has resulted in the Territory's high proportion of children and older adults, two groups which are the greatest users of health care. According to press reports, the United States Virgin Islands, along with all other United States Territories, will participate in the health-care reform plan of the United States Government. 22/

48. There are two hospitals in the Territory, the St. Thomas Hospital and the St. Croix Hospital, both of which were completed in 1982. Both hospitals are medical centres, each with a 250-bed capacity.

49. It is reported that acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has become a major problem in the Territory. According to statistical data for November 1993, 150 persons were afflicted with AIDS, while 800 persons tested positive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). 23/

50. Tuberculosis is also reported to have become a major public health problem in the United States Virgin Islands. Owing to the lack of necessary equipment for the diagnosis and treatment of that disease, the establishment of a specialized tuberculosis clinic in the Territory is considered to be an urgent necessity. 24/

C. Social welfare

51. According to press reports, during the period under review, the poverty rate continued to grow in the Territory. In fiscal year 1994, welfare payments equalled US$ 4.9 million, a 5.2 per cent increase over fiscal year 1993. In 1994, food assistance totalled US$ 22.5 million compared with US$ 19.3 million in 1993. The average age of food assistance recipients was 28, and 58 per cent of them were female. 25/

D. Crime and crime prevention

52. Escalation of crime continued to be a major problem in the Territory. According to press reports, during 1990-1993 there were 25,620 violent crimes reported to the police, including the following: 78 murders, 350 rapes, 1,931 robberies, 3,223 assaults and 20,038 other violent crimes. In 94.2 per cent of cases no charges were filed. The average age of the criminals was 32; 93 per cent of them did not have a high school diploma; 97 per cent were male; 74 per cent had a prior arrest record. Juvenile crime continued to be a matter of concern; homicide is the number one cause of death among males between the ages of 15 and 30. 26/

53. According to the territorial officials, the United States Virgin Islands have become the primary drop-off point for the shipment of illegal drugs to the

United States. On 28 September 1994, the United States Senate designated the United States Virgin Islands along with Puerto Rico "a high-intensity drug trafficking zone". 27/

54. In accordance with the anti-crime legislation passed by the United States Senate in October 1994, the United States Virgin Islands would get US$ 51 million from federal funds for territorial crime prevention efforts. 28/

55. The administering Power indicated that the correctional facilities on both St. Croix and St. Thomas are seriously overcrowded. Press reports indicate that in October 1993, a group of prisoners at the St. Thomas correctional facility filed a $55 million class action lawsuit against the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, alleging violation of their constitutional and civil rights. The group referred to conditions in the facility as inhuman, citing such facts as overcrowding, rat infestation, sharing cells with mentally ill inmates, inadequate medical treatment and exposure to inmates with tuberculosis and AIDS. 29/

VI. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

56. Education in the Territory is free and compulsory for children up to the age of 16 years. The Department of Education administers 44 schools: 25 on St. Thomas, 16 on St. Croix and 3 on St. John. The present condition of the public school infrastructure is reported to be of a high standard.

57. Education continued to be a priority of the territorial Government. The Department of Education currently operates under a comprehensive strategic plan introduced in the United States Virgin Islands in 1993. The plan aims at providing the local population with upgraded knowledge and skills adequate to the contemporary structure of the labour market. 30/

58. In October 1994, the United States Senate adopted an educational spending bill that allocates US$ 82.5 million to the United States Virgin Islands. The allocated funds are to be used to "develop programmes that will enhance student learning, increase the standard of education and improve the performance levels of all students". 31/

59. Post-secondary education is provided by the University of the Virgin Islands. The University provides programmes in agriculture, teacher education, business and resource management.

VII. PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS

60. The United States Virgin Islands is an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and its subsidiary bodies, including the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC). In December 1992, at its fourteenth ministerial session, CDCC adopted the report of its Working Group on Non-Independent Caribbean Countries which was presented by the representative of the United State Virgin Islands who was Chairman of the

Working Group. 32/ At the session, CDCC adopted resolution 37 (XIV) entitled "Support for non-independent Caribbean countries' access to the United Nations system", by which CDC called on its Chairman, in consultation with the Chairman of the Working Group, to initiate contacts with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with the aim of seeking formal collaboration between the two bodies in furtherance of the ongoing study by the Working Group on the access of non-independent Caribbean countries to the United Nations system. The Chairman of the Special Committee attended the ministerial session of CDCC and made a statement. He was accompanied by the representative of the Congo in the Special Committee of 24. The Territory continued to cooperate with other Caribbean and Pacific countries and to participate in conferences and programmes organized by Governments, international organizations and multilateral agencies of the region.

VIII. FUTURE STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

61. It will be recalled that, in accordance with the decision of the Governor, on 11 October 1993 a referendum on federal relations and future political status was held in the Territory; 10,710 persons comprising 31.4 per cent of the eligible voters in the United States Virgin Islands participated in that referendum. Published results were as follows: 80.3 per cent voted in favour of "continued or enhanced territorial status", 14.2 per cent supported "complete integration with the United States", and 4.8 per cent favoured "removal of United States sovereignty" (for details, see A/AC.109/1183, paras. 15 and 16).

Position of the territorial Government

62. Governor-elect Roy L. Schneider and Delegate-elect Victor Frazer stated repeatedly during the electoral campaign that their "position on status is one of representing the people". They emphasized that they would pursue any option on the future status of the Territory which would be favoured by the people and confirmed via popular consultations. 33/

63. In his inaugural address delivered on 20 January 1995, Governor Roy L. Schneider called for a change in the relationship between the Territory and the administering Power. He stated the following, inter alia:

> "We have created the winds of change for ourselves and we stand in the winds of change created by the others. The United States Congress has changed. The nation has changed, and we are invited to change our relationship with the federal Government ... We welcome this change as an open door to become self-reliant. The Territory can take charge of its affairs without sacrificing the protection or goodwill of the people of the United States. We embrace this change - a steady, reliable source of revenue based on our own products, without the need for ad hoc appropriations from the federal Government ... I welcome this federal invitation to change ... We can and we will stand on our own two feet ... Give us a chance to run our affairs with a reliable source of revenue from our own products. There need be no net loss to the federal Treasury. Let us set our own priorities ... That is the message I have from Washington.

I welcome this responsibility ... There will be greater autonomy for the people of the Territory. We need not fear the change in Washington. Let us welcome it." 34/

Action by the General Assembly

64. On 9 December 1994, the General Assembly adopted resolution 49/46, a consolidated resolution on nine Territories, including the United States Virgin Islands.

65. In resolution 49/46 B, section IX, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the administering Power to facilitate as appropriate the participation of the Territory in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community, as well as in various international and regional organizations, in accordance with the policy of the administering Power and the terms of reference of such organizations. It also requested the administering Power to assist the territorial Government in its efforts to balance the budget and to diversify the Territory's economy; invited the administering Power, as a matter of urgency, to facilitate the transfer of Water Island to the territorial Government; noted the purchase by the territorial Government of the assets of the West Indian Company in the Territory; requested the administering Power to continue to assist the territorial Government in crime prevention; and noted that a period of 17 years had elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and again called upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission as early as possible.

Notes

1/ The information contained in the present paper has been derived from published reports.

2/ The local currency is the United States dollar (US$).

3/ The Daily News (United States Virgin Islands), 14 July 1994.

4/ Ibid., 9 November 1994.

5/ Ibid.; Beacon (British Virgin Islands), 24 November 1994.

6/ The Daily News (United States Virgin Islands), 4 August 1994.

7/ Ibid., 6-7 and 10 August 1994.

8/ Ibid., 6-7 August and 12 November 1994.

9/ Ibid., 24-25 and 30 September 1994.

10/ Ibid., 26 October 1994.

11/ Ibid., 22 September 1994.

12/ Ibid., 8 September 1994.

13/ Ibid., 8 September and 12 September 1994.

14/ Ibid., 27-28 August 1994.

15/ The Caymanian Compass, 8 June 1994.

16/ The Daily News (United States Virgin Islands), 11 October 1994.

17/ Ibid., 15-16 October 1994.

18/ Ibid., 13 October 1994.

19/ Ibid., 8-9 October 1994.

20/ Ibid., 9 December 1994.

21/ Ibid., 4 August 1994.

22/ Ibid., 23 September 1993.

23/ Ibid., 7 September 1993 and 21 November 1993.

24/ Ibid., 23 September 1993.

25/ Ibid., 7 and 24 October 1994.

26/ Ibid., 12 December 1994.

27/ Ibid., 29 September 1994.

28/ Ibid., 20 October 1994.

29/ Ibid., 6 October 1993; 17 October 1994.

30/ Ibid., 11 January 1995.

31/ Ibid., 7 October 1994.

32/ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Report of the meeting of the Working Group on Non-Independent Caribbean Countries (LC/CAR/G.386).

33/ The Daily News (United States Virgin Islands), 21 November 1994.

34/ Caribbean Week, 21 January-3 February 1995, p. 5.